

THIRTY-SEVENTH

Annual Report



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Urban Sanitary Authority

OF THE

CITY OF WORCESTER.

YEAR 1910.

WORCESTER :

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The Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, being that for the year 1910.

TO THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY
AND CITY OF WORCESTER.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year 1910, and the twentieth that I have written for your Authority.

The Census has been taken quite recently, but no figures are yet available, and I did not think it desirable to postpone this Report until they were made public. I have made my estimation of the population as usual, and in the middle of 1910 it just exceeded 50,000.

The health of the community during the year has been good, and the death-rate was the lowest yet recorded. The only blot is the Infant death-rate, and on that point I have commented in the Report. The figures there given shew that the diseases of infants which can be guarded against by care and mothering have decreased, but that the deaths due to prenatal causes have actually increased during 1910, as compared with the four previous years. For this I can offer no explanation, as, so far as I know, the poverty during 1910 was no more marked than that

of former years, and it is to the social conditions summed up in the word poverty, that these infants succumb so soon after birth. It is very probable that uniform improvement will not be shewn in the Vital Statistics year by year, as climatic conditions vary greatly, epidemics of Measles and Whooping Cough occur from time to time, and other causes intervene to check the improvement which is steadily taking place in the public health. In no previous decade has the advance been so marked as during the last (1901-10). The public mind is awakening to the fact that prevention of disease is the goal to keep in mind, and by increased efforts to improve the homes, by helping and instructing the ignorant mothers, by the examination of the school children, and by teaching the laws of health and hygiene in the schools, great good will result to the race now growing up.

The School Medical Officer's Report for 1910 has not yet come to my hands, but I wish again to point out the urgent need in Worcester for an Open Air School. It would do more than any other effort I can mention to improve the health of the children now at School, who will be the fathers and mothers of the future. It is the sickly, enfeebled children who, when they grow up and marry, have children that have no power to live, who die within the first month, as did 55 children in Worcester last year.

I would call attention to the paragraphs concerning the City water, which was unsatisfactory on many occasions last year. Also to the success of the Tuberculosis Exhibition, which was held in June, at the Public Hall, and excited a great deal of interest, and was visited by 1000 people each day.

The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is a record of hard and conscientious work. The increased fines for food adulteration are very satisfactory ; but so long as 10 per cent. of the butter samples, and 20 per cent. of the milk samples taken, are found to be adulterated, the limit of fines cannot be said to have been reached.

I beg to remain,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MABYN READ.

April 15th, 1911.



The Population of the City at the middle of 1910 is estimated at 50,061, on the assumption that the rate of increase since the Census of 1901 has been equal to that during the decade 1891-1901.

The Birth-rate is 21·87 per 1000 of the population. It is the lowest birth-rate that has been recorded, and is no less than 3·36 below the average rate of the past 10 years (see Table I.)

The Birth-rate for England and Wales was 24·8 per 1000, and is lower than the rate in any other year on record, and shows a decrease of 2·7 on the average of the ten years 1900-1909.

The average rate of the 136 smaller towns, among which Worcester is classed, was 23·7, which is 1·83 above the death-rate for Worcester.

The Death-rate was 14·08, and is the lowest rate on record, being no less than 2·28 below the average rate of the past 10 years. This is a very satisfactory feature of the year's statistics, and is one common to the whole Country.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 13·4, and is lower than any rate on record; compared with the average rate of the preceding 10 years it shows a decrease of 2·4 per 1000.

The death-rate of the 136 smaller towns averaged 12·4, which is 1·68 below the rate for Worcester.

The Infantile Death-rate. The rate is 117·8 per 1000 births. This is higher than the rate for the two previous years, and lower than any rate before the year 1908. It is 16·2 per 1000 lower than the average rate for the past 10 years (see Table I.) The rate for England and Wales was 106, and is the lowest on record. The rate for the 136 smaller towns was 104.

In Table III. the infantile death-rate in each of the six Wards is given. The Ward of All Saints has a rate of 192, that of St. John's 80; the rates for the other Wards are between these extremes.

As disappointment will naturally be felt at the increase of the infantile death-rate as compared with the two previous years, a Table is here given which is of considerable interest, inasmuch as it points out wherein the deaths of infants during 1910 differed from those in the four previous years.

The Local Government Board Table, which is Table VII. in this Report, has classified the deaths of infants under five headings. The Table on page 7 is compiled from returns of the past 5 years as given in the annual reports, but the fifth group (Other Causes) has been divided into two, the deaths from diseases of the lungs being grouped separately, forming the fifth division in the following Table.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE FIVE YEARS

Causes of Deaths.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
1. Common Infectious diseases	4	17*	8	2	4
2. Diarrhoeal diseases	40	20	25	28	16
3. Wasting diseases	56	58	44	47	59
(Number occurring during first month	(31)	(36)	(26)	(28)	(44)
4. Tuberculous diseases ...	8	13	8	6	7
5. Diseases of the lungs	26	20	32	18	22
6. Other causes	13	26	16	13	21
Total deaths	147	154	133	114	129
Infant death-rate per 1000 births	119	132	113	100	117
Annual birth-rate	25'4	23'9	23'9	23'08	21'87
Annual death-rate	15'0	17'18	16'58	14'20	14'08
Number of deaths occurring during first week	24	20	19	24	32
Number of deaths occurring during second week	6	9	6	3	8
Percentage of deaths during first two weeks to total deaths	30	29	25	27	40
Deaths during first four weeks	47	44	36	34	55
Percentage of these to total deaths	31'9	28'5	27'0	29'8	42'6
† Mortality under one month per 1000 births	38'0	37'6	30'5	29'6	50'2

† These rates are more accurate than those given in the line preceding.

* Whooping Cough Epidemic.

1. Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough.
2. „ Diarrhoea (all forms), Enteritis, Gastritis, Gastro Enteritis.
3. „ Premature Birth, Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth, Want of Breast Milk, Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.
4. „ All Tuberculous Diseases.
5. „ All Diseases of the Lungs, excluding Tubercle.
6. „ Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rickets, Convulsions, Overlaying, etc.

These figures clearly show that during the year 1910 a much larger proportion of children died during the first two weeks of life than in either of the four previous years. The same remark applies more forcibly to the deaths during the first four weeks of life. It will be seen that in 1910 the mortality under one month was no less than 50·2 per 1000 births. In the four previous years the mortality rate had varied between 29·6 and 38·0.

In the Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board on Infant and Child Mortality (Wyman and Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1s. 3d.), which was issued in July, 1910, the whole question is fully gone into, and anyone interested in the subject would gain much insight into the intricacies of the causes of deaths of infants by careful study of the Report.

It will be seen in the above Table that the deaths in Groups 1, 2, and 4 are on the decrease, and the diseases included in these groups are those which are most immediately influenced by local administrative measures. In these groups there can be traced in Worcester the good results of the work of the Infants' Health Society, and similar efforts in many parts of the Kingdom have had equally good effect. The Registrar-General remarks, "It is difficult to avoid connecting this satisfactory tendency (the decline in infant mortality) with the quickening of the public conscience upon the subject of late years." The group of diseases of the lungs is largely affected by the character of the seasons, a severe winter causing many deaths; but children if attacked by cough and bronchitis ought not to die in the proportion they now do, and if the

mothers were more careful, and lived in houses better ventilated and *free from damp*, there would certainly be a much lessened mortality.

Group 3 shows no decrease. The influences at work here are many and complex. Dr. Newsholme on Page 27 of his Report gives a Table comparing two groups of administrative counties, in one of which the infant death-rate is high and in the other low, and says: "These facts suggest the likelihood that two-fifths of the deaths ascribed to atrophy marasmus and debility and to convulsions—those occurring in the first month of life—may have prenatal or natal causes nearly to the same extent as the deaths ascribed to premature birth and congenital defects. If this is so, probably a considerable amount of transference between these three headings has occurred."

There is another reason for the increase of deaths during the first week. All still-births have now to be reported by the Midwives, and it is probable that in past years a proportion of the infants whose deaths occurred during the first few hours of life were buried as "still-births." If this is the case the decline in the infant death-rate in recent years has been greater than is shown by the official figures.

Further on in his Report Dr. Arthur Newsholme classifies the baneful influences under the following heads:—

1. Crowding of people on areas.
2. Defects of domestic and municipal sanitation.
3. Domestic overcrowding and allied evils of housing.
4. Ignorance and fecklessness of mothers, resulting in lack of mothering.

As regards crowded areas, it is well known in Worcester that certain areas have an excessive infant death-rate ; and these areas are comparatively crowded, but there is nothing like the dense population found in some of our great cities. It is hoped that the Census will show a diminution in this respect compared with 10 years ago.

Bad domestic sanitation and poverty are frequently found together, but are by no means necessary concomitants. The dirty house has some excuse when the housewife has to go a good distance to a water tap, and also to dispose of the "slops." But the Nurses of the City complain of the neglect of cleanliness in the houses of the very poor, and the Infant Health Visitor, in her Report for 1910 says that out of 941 houses she visited, 50 were dirty and insanitary because of the tenant's neglect.

As regards municipal sanitation the condition of our back streets and courts is, on the whole, good. The W.C. system everywhere prevails, the courts are well paved, and mostly in good order and kept clean. The house refuse is removed only once a week, and being deposited in receptacles in the Street as it is at present, tends to foul the pavements and roadway. If in the poor parts where the facilities for keeping refuse are limited, the carts could remove it more often, and if during the warm weather these Courts and Streets could be washed with a hose weekly, much benefit to the health of the people would result.

Domestic overcrowding, meaning too many people per room in a house, is by no means a bad feature in Worcester. The Census soon to be taken will shew exactly to what extent it exists.

Ignorance and fecklessness of Mothers. Dr. Newsholme in his Report says that in his opinion there is no general increase of this cause of Infants' deaths. The following paragraphs, from Pages 73 and 74 of the Report, put the problem clearly and forcibly :—

“Ignorance is commonly associated with carelessness and indifference, the true explanation of which is a lack of appreciation of the extent to which infant health depends on the steady adoption of simple hygienic precautions.”

“In the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration (1904) this topic was fully discussed, the opinion being expressed (page 55) that there is no lack of evidence of increasing carelessness and deficient sense of responsibility among the younger women of the present day.”

“It is doubtful if there is any such general increase. In every stratum of society self-indulgent, extravagant, idle, and ignorant women are to be found ; and they represent a serious amount of national weakness. Among the wage-earning classes the risk of child welfare is much greater when these maternal failings exist than when maternal default can be replaced by paid help.”

“There is happily no sufficient evidence that such mothers form an increasing proportion of the total mothers of the land ; but their existence serves as a reminder that the prevention of infant mortality is largely a moral problem, as well as a problem in public and personal hygiene, and that until local Sanitary and Education Authorities and parents alike realise their full responsibility in the matter, progress will not be

“completely satisfactory. The responsibility of the Local Authorities consists in efforts to provide a decent environment for every home; in the training of scholars, especially of the older girls, in domestic economy and hygiene; in arranging for visits soon after the birth of infants and at intervals afterwards, of competent and tactful health visitors. The parents are responsible for abstinence from such indulgences as will lower the standard of domestic life by leaving insufficient margin for adequate housing, food, and clothing. They are responsible also for the intelligent use of every available means for the improvement of personal health, including domestic cleanliness and their share in the sanitary control of the district in which they dwell.”

It would be difficult to put the problem better, but if there is any truth in these conclusions, how important the work of educating the future mothers is. In the meantime until this work bears fruit, those who are the mothers of to-day must be helped to better knowledge by such agencies as the Infant Health Society. But one woman, however devotedly and hard she works, cannot be expected to effect a revolution in the habits and beliefs of our poorer neighbours, and nothing less is necessary if our infant death-rate is to be brought within reasonable bounds.

(Taken from Registrar General's Report of the 4th Quarter of 1910).

	Birth-rate.	Crude Death-rate.	Principal Zymotic Diseases (columns 4—10).	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Deaths under 1 Year per 1000 Births.
Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
England and Wales...	24·8	13·4	0·99	0·00	0·23	0·06	0·12	0·24	0·05	0·29	106
77 great towns	25·0	13·4	1·23	0·00	0·31	0·08	0·12	0·29	0·05	0·38	115
136 smaller towns ...	25·0	12·4	0·88	0·00	0·16	0·06	0·11	0·24	0·05	0·26	104
England and Wales, less the 213 towns	25·0	13·6	0·74	0·00	0·15	0·05	0·12	0·17	0·05	0·20	96
Worcester	21·87	14·08	0·55	0·00	0·24	0·04	0·09	·002	·002	0·14	117

The Zymotic Death-rate was '55 per 1000 of the population, which is '46 below the average rate of the past 10 years, and is the lowest rate on record. The rate for England and Wales was '99, and that for the 136 smaller towns was '88. The figures for Worcester compare very favourably with these rates.

The number of deaths recorded for each of these diseases will be seen in Table VI. Of the 34 deaths 15 were due to diarrhœal diseases, 12 to measles, and 5 to diphtheria.

The Table on Page 13 gives the death-rate for each of the diseases and the figures compare favourably with those for the whole country, and for the groups of towns, excepting the death-rate from measles.

The death-rate from Cancer.....	was	'83
„ „ Phthisis	„	1'21
„ „ all other forms of Tubercle „	„	'57
„ „ Respiratory diseases, 94		
to 101 in the Mortality		
Table	„	1'99

The City Coroner held inquests respecting the deaths of 55 persons during the year. Of these 36 were males and 19 females, There were 13 inquests on children under one year of age, of whom one was illegitimate ; four on children between one and seven years ; five on persons between seven and 25 years ; 21 between 25 and 60 ; and 12 on persons over 60 years. There were five children suffocated whilst in bed with their parents, and the jury returned a verdict of “ Accidental Death ” in each instance.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, AND
THE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO CHECK THE SPREAD
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Tables show the number of cases of the diseases which are notifiable under this Act, and those which were removed from their homes for isolation and treatment.

The total number of cases exceeded the numbers of the two preceding years, and this was due to the number of cases of Diphtheria which occurred in the last three months of the year, and to the increase in the cases of Typhoid Fever notified.

The Diseases that are scheduled under this Act have been certified during the year as follows:—

Month.	Plague.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
January	8	8	...	2	...	...	2	20
February	15	4	...	4	...	...	2	25
March	18	4	...	3	...	...	2	27
April	11	5	...	3	...	...	1	20
May	5	3	...	5	...	...	...	13
June	6	9	...	3	...	...	2	20
July	7	13	...	...	...	...	3	23
August	5	4	...	1	...	...	2	12
September	6	7	...	2	...	...	2	17
October	8	10	...	1	...	6	2	27
November	20	25	...	1	...	...	...	46
December	12	15	...	...	...	...	4	31
Total 1910	121	107	...	25	...	6	22	281
„ 1909	145	66	...	10	...	2	41	264
„ 1908	96	110	...	15	...	5	35	261
„ 1907	103	104	...	33	...	5	32	277
„ 1906	151	144	...	14	...	4	41	354
„ 1905	...	3	106	64	...	10	...	4	58	245
„ 1904	...	4	65	29	...	18	...	1	20	137
„ 1903	...	1	170	36	...	22	...	6	26	261
„ 1902	...	2	299	26	...	12	4	1	31	375
„ 1901	66	58	...	15	1	3	40	183
„ 1900	94	91	...	11	1	8	39	244
„ 1899	290	135	...	24	1	5	75	530
„ 1898	317	185	...	16	2	4	51	575
„ 1897	151	167	1	20	1	7	51	398
„ 1896	...	4	295	317	3	18	...	5	48	690
„ 1895	...	1	141	26	...	17	1	3	27	216
„ 1894	...	63	127	34	...	46	2	6	59	337
„ 1893	...	13	273	39	...	65	1	9	94	494
„ 1892	...	1	236	27	...	67	1	6	98	436
„ 1891	40	10	...	73	...	6	55	184
„ 1890	131	10	...	77	...	7	79	304

Week ending	Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.	
	Num- ber.	Iso- lated	Num- ber.	Iso- lated	Num- ber.	Iso- lated	Num- ber.	Iso- lated	Num- ber.	Iso- lated	Num- ber.	Iso- lated
Jan. 1.....	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8.....	I	...	4	3	...	...	...	..	2	...
„ 15.....	2	2	...	...	I	...	...	..	...	...
„ 22.....	2	I	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 29.....	3	3	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb. 5.....	2	I	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...
„ 12.....	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ 19.....	I	I	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 26.....	6	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	I	...
Mar. 5.....	2	2	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
„ 12.....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ 19.....	II	IO	3	I	I	I	...	...	...	...
„ 26.....	3	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	...
Apl. 2.....	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	I	...
„ 9.....	I	I	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 16.....	5	4	I	I	2	I	...	...	I	...
„ 23.....	4	4	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 30.....	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May 7.....	I	...	...	...	...	...
„ 14.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 21.....	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	...
„ 28.....	I	I	I	I	3	2	...	...	...	...
June 4.....	2	2	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 11.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 18.....	2	I	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
„ 25.....	2	2	3	I	...	...	...	...	I	..
July 2.....	I	I	4	4	I	I	...	...	I	...
„ 9.....	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 16.....	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ 23.....	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 30.....	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Aug. 6.....	2	2	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 13.....
„ 20.....	3	3	...	...	I	I	...	...	2	...
„ 27.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept. 3.....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10.....	2	2	2	2	I	I	...	...	I	...
„ 17.....	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ 24.....	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct. 1.....	3	3	...	...	I	I	3	...	...	...
„ 8.....	I	I	...	...	2	...	...	...
„ 15.....	2	2	2	2	...	...	I	...	I	...
„ 22.....	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	I	...
„ 29.....	I	I	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov. 5.....	8	8	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 12.....	4	4	4	I	...	...	..	...	...	..
„ 19.....	3	2	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 26.....	3	2	4	3	I	...	...	...	...	...
Dec. 3.....	II	II	6	2	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ 10.....	3	3	7	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
„ 17.....	I	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 24.....	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ 31.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	121	107	107	72	25	16	6	...	22	...

Smallpox. No case has been reported in the City during the year.

The Smallpox Hospital is always kept ready for the reception of patients. The Health Committee made a surprise visit to the Hospital, and found it was kept in excellent order by the caretakers who live there.

The number of certificates given to "conscientious objectors" respecting their children has increased considerably during the last five years. The Public Vaccinator has kindly sent me the following figures :—

Year	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Certificates granted	21	13	101	146	162

The result of the Vaccination Act of 1907 is here clearly shown. In my Annual Report for 1907 it was stated that the method of procedure introduced by that Act would probably lead to a much larger number of exemptions, and that has proved to be the case. There is being accumulated material for a large outbreak of Smallpox, and the cost to the community, to say nothing of the loss of life among the unvaccinated, will be very large when it occurs.

Scarlet Fever. A total of 121 cases were notified, and two deaths occurred. Nearly one half the cases occurred in the four winter months. The type was as a rule mild.

Of the 121 cases, 109 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, *i.e.*, 90·8 per cent.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

		Cases Certified.		Houses affected.		Patients removed to Hospital.
1st Quarter	...	41	...	31	...	35
2nd ,,	...	22	...	16	...	20
3rd ,,	...	19	...	16	...	18
4th ,,	...	39	...	31	...	36

The age and school distribution was as follows :—

	Quarters —1st.		2nd.		3rd.		4th.		Total.
Total cases	41	...	22	...	19	...	39	...	121
Secondary cases	11	..	3	...	3	...	8	...	25
Primary „	30	...	19*	...	16†	...	31	...	96

Of the primary cases there were :—

Adults	2	...	0	...	0	...	4	...	6
Children not at School	3	...	0	...	3	...	7	...	13
Children at School	25	...	15	...	10	...	20	...	70

Of the 70 school children 68 attended the Elementary Schools, and two, private schools.

St. Mary's School was closed on account of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, from March 22nd to April 4th, and again from April 18th to May 2nd.

Diphtheria. There were 107 cases of this disease notified, one half of these occurring in the last three months of the year. Of these 72 were removed to Hospital, *i.e.*, 67·3 per cent.

There was in the last three months of the year a great number of sore throats in Worcester, and 50 cases of Diphtheria were notified. Forty of these were children, and 35 attended school. In St. Peter's Girls' School, in Standard II., a number of scholars were attacked, and this part of the School was closed on November 22nd. The British Infant School was also closed on December 20th, as sore throats were prevalent among the children.

* Four cases from General Infirmary.

† Three cases „ „ „

There were five deaths during the year, three in the Isolation Hospital, and two at home. In all these cases the patient did not come under medical treatment until the disease had been present for at least four days.

The 107 cases were distributed as follows :—

		Cases Certified.		Houses affected.		Patients removed to Hospital.
1st Quarter	...	16	...	13	...	10
2nd „	...	19	...	16	...	15
3rd „	...	22	...	19	...	17
4th „	...	50	...	48	...	32

The age and school distribution was as follows :—

	Quarter,—1st.		2nd.		3rd.		4th.		Total.
Total cases	16	...	19	...	22	...	50	...	107
Secondary cases	1	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	11
Primary „	15	...	16	...	19	...	46	...	96
Adults.....	3	...	2	...	0	...	6	...	11
Children not at School	4	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	20
Children at School	8	...	9	...	13	...	35	...	65

In relation to the outbreak in St. Peter's School, several of the girls who had sore throat had received no medical attention, and before they were allowed to return to school a medical certificate of freedom from infection was requested. This led to swabs of their throats being taken, and in three instances the bacillus diphtheria was found. Unless this certificate had been asked for these girls would have returned to school, and probably would have infected others.

Typhoid Fever. There were 26 certificates received during the year ; one was withdrawn, and one was of a patient who had been taken to the Workhouse Infirmary from outside the City. One patient was a Nurse at the General Infirmary, who had a long and severe illness. One patient sent there as suffering from Typhoid Fever was found not to have that disease.

Of the remaining 22 patients, 14 were treated at the General Infirmary, and eight remained at home. One death occurred of a woman who had been ill for some time, but had received no medical help ; she died from exhaustion on the day following her admission to the Infirmary. There was no evidence that any of the patients had contracted the disease by eating oysters, shellfish, etc. Enquiry was made into the milk supply, drainage of the home, habits, etc., of the patients, and in none of these was any probable cause for the illness found.

In the Report for the First Quarter of 1910 comment was made of the probability of the illnesses being connected with the condition of the water during the first three months of the year, there having been *Bacilli Coli* found in the water in every weekly examination but one from the beginning of the year up to March 9th.

Puerperal Fever. Six cases were reported during the year, all of them occurring during the ten days between September 20th and 29th, and connected with the midwives and pupils of an Institution at work in the City. The details of the outbreak were given in my Report for the Fourth Quarter of 1910, and need not be repeated here.

None of the patients died, but one had a long and serious illness following on the infection.

The Midwives Act, 1902. In January, 1910, notice of intention to practise as Midwives during the year was received from 15 Midwives, and three more commenced practice during the year.

During the year, 152 notices in accordance with Rule 20 of the Midwives' Board were sent to the Medical Officer of Health. This is an increase of 50 per cent. on the notices sent in 1909. Of these, 11 were of stillbirths; 18 on account of the feebleness or illness of the baby; five on account of Ophthalmia Neonotorum; 12 on account of "rise of temperature" of the mother; and the remainder because of difficulties or dangers occurring during the course of labour.

One midwife was struck off the Roll by the Central Midwives' Board because she did not send for medical help when she became aware that the baby's eyes were inflamed. Another has requested to be removed from the Roll, and her request has been granted, because from age and imperfect education she was unable properly to carry out the Rules.

The Midwives Act ordered that women who practised as midwives and who had not enrolled themselves, should not be allowed to practise after March 31st, 1910. A letter was sent early in March to four such women, warning them of the consequences of continuing to act as midwives after that date.

Measles were present in epidemic form during the first

six months of the year. During the first three months eight deaths occurred, and four during the second three months. The Infant Schools of St. George's, St. Stephen's, and St. John's Parishes were closed by order of the Health Committee, to endeavour to check the spread of the disease.

Tuberculosis. During the year 87 deaths were registered in the City as due to some form of tubercle infection, that is, one ~~person~~^{death} in every nine ~~died~~^{were} from this preventable disease. The number dying is a little larger than the average of the last 10 years (see Table VI.) Of this total 61 died from "consumption," 14 from tubercle of the brain, four from abdominal tubercle, two from tubercle of other parts, and nine from tubercle of many organs concurrently. Seven of the deaths were in infants under one year of age, nine in children between one and five years, 12 in children during school age, and 59 during the working years of life, between 15 and 55.

Voluntary notification brought in 39 certificates, and the certificates from the Poor Law Officers were only eight, seven of which came from the Workhouse, and only one from the District Medical Officers. It seems strange that this disease, so chronic and poverty-producing in its results, should so seldom come under the Poor Law Officers for treatment and amelioration.

Of the 39 cases certified by the medical men of the City, one sent 25, and six sent the remaining 14 certificates.

Dr. Pole investigated 33 of these cases, and took notes of the house, the source of infection, and in some cases of the place where the patient worked. In 12 instances there

was evidence of probable infection from a near relative ; in the remaining cases no information on this point could be obtained. Ten of the patients who were certified died during the year.

In all the houses in which death has occurred, disinfection has been carried out by the Health Department, and the contents of the room removed for steam disinfection.

The Tuberculosis Exhibition, organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, visited this City, in the Public Hall, from June 3rd to 9th. An influential Committee was formed, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, the Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council.

The Exhibition was opened on June 3rd, by the Mayoress of Worcester (the Hon. Mrs. A. Percy Allsopp), supported by the Mayor of Worcester, Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, and Dr. Dixey, the Chairman of the Knightwick Sanatorium Committee, who gave a short account of the objects of the Exhibition. Dr. Hector MacKenzie, Physician to St. Thomas' and the Brompton Hospital, gave an excellent address. Each evening a lecture was given with lantern slides, and the Small Hall, in which they were given, was not large enough for the audiences who wished to hear them. The London Physicians and others who lectured kindly gave their services without any fee.

The Exhibition filled the Public Hall, and was arranged in the following sections, each of which was illustrated by pictures, models, statistical diagrams and photographs :—

1. Extent of Tuberculosis.
2. Causation of Tuberculosis.

3. Where Tuberculosis lurks.
4. How Tuberculosis is spread.
5. „ „ is prevented.
6. „ „ is cured.
7. Tuberculosis among children.

The Exhibition was very well attended, a total of 5,959 (nearly 1000 each day) persons visiting during the six days. The Matrons of the General Infirmary and of the Nursing Institution very kindly arranged that Nurses should be in attendance to explain the exhibits, and point out to the visitors the interesting features. This was a very great help, and was much appreciated by the visitors and by the local organisers of the Exhibition. Each morning before the Exhibition was open to the public about 200 school children from the upper Standards came, and a short address was given to them by Dr. Pole or myself.

Such an Exhibition must be of great service in educating the public to the danger of this disease, in shewing them how the sanitary efforts of past years have reduced the mortality, in pointing out the ways by which the scourge may still be lessened, and how hopeful is the outlook if only people would live wholesome and clean lives.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was present in some parts of the country during the summer, and your Council decided to add this disease to those which must be notified under the Notification Act of 1889. The Local Government Board assented to this being done for a term of three years. No case has so far been notified in your City.

The Isolation Hospital.

The following Table shows the number of admissions into the Isolation Hospital for the year 1910, and for the 20 years preceding:—

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Total.
1890	...	97	...	22	...	119
1891	...	24	...	20	1	45
1892	1	107	4	9	1	122
1893	12	143	...	8	1	164
*1894	8	45	7	11	1	72
1895	...	79	6	5	...	90
1896	...	53	137	1	...	191
1897	...	82	70	1	...	153
†1898	...	214	73	...	...	287
1899	...	228	73	...	...	301
1900	...	79	58	...	1	138
1901	...	58	62	1	...	121
1902	...	203	17	1	...	221
1903	...	127	7	...	...	134
1904	...	52	18	1	...	71
1905	...	92	44	...	...	136
1906	...	128	95	...	...	223
1907	...	87	87	6	...	180
1908	...	85	74	...	...	159
1909	...	123	53	...	...	176
1910	...	114	73	...	...	187

*In this year a separate Smallpox Hospital was established.

†The New Hospital in the Newtown Road was opened in April.

Table shewing the number of patients who were admitted, discharged, and died during each month of 1910:—

	Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
January ...	7	8	...	5	8	...
February ...	13	9	...	3	2	...
March	14	12	...	2	4	...
April.....	10	12	1	4	1	...
May	6	12	...	3	4	...
June	6	8	...	7	4	1
July	4	5	...	11	9	1
August	8	9	...	1	3	...
Sept'mber...	6	2	...	7	7	...
October ...	10	6	...	8	4	...
Nov'mber...	19	7	...	13	8	1
December...	11	18	1	9	13	...
Total.....	114	108	2	73	67	3

The following is a Table shewing the number of admissions and deaths under various age-groups:—

	Under 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 to 15 years.		15 to 20 years.		Over 20 years.	
	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	26	2	61	...	17	...	5	...	5	...
Diphtheria	24	2	33	1	9	...	3	...	4	...
TOTAL.....	50	4	94	1	26	...	8	...	9	...

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
In Hospital, January 1st, 1910	17	7
Admitted during the year	114	73
	131	80
Discharged during the year.. ....108 }	110	67 }
Died during the year	2 }	3 }
		70
Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1910	21	10

Of the 187 patients admitted during the year, five cases of Scarlet Fever came from outside the City, two from the Martley district, and three from Norton; and one case of Diphtheria was admitted from the Martley district.

There were five deaths among the patients during the year, two from Scarlet Fever in boys aged $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ years respectively, and three from Diphtheria in children aged $9\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and 2 years.

Bacteriological examination of the swabs taken of the throats of the Scarlet Fever patients on admission showed that in four cases the Diphtheria bacillus was present. These children were separated until the fauces were free from the disease. In one patient a second attack of rash and fever occurred. Three of the children developed Measles, and two, Whooping Cough, but owing to prompt isolation these diseases did not spread.

In three families during the year "Return" cases occurred.

(1) E. W., aged 5, was discharged on February 16th, after a stay of 69 days. His sister was admitted for Scarlet Fever on February 21st, and two other sisters

on February 26th. None of these three sisters desquamated.

(2) E. B., aged $3\frac{1}{2}$, was discharged on April 4th, after having been in Hospital for 185 days. His sister was admitted on April 22nd.

(3) A sister and brother were discharged home on August 21st, having been in the Ward 42 days. A sister was admitted on September 5th.

For the first time a Diphtheria patient, after discharge, infected on her return home three members of the family. The infecting child developed, after reaching home, a nasal discharge which was found to be infectious. She was brought back to the Hospital with the three other infected persons.

During the year your Medical Officers have paid 202 visits to the Hospital.

The disinfecting apparatus has been used 48 times, and 3,038 articles have been disinfected. The sum of £1111s. 0d. has been received in payment of the use of the disinfectors, seven guineas of that amount coming from persons resident outside the City boundary.

The work of the Hospital has been efficiently carried on during the year by the Matron and Staff Nurses.

Thanks are due to the Needlework Guild for their annual gift of clothing, which are given to the very poor, and to the Railway Mission for their continued kindly interest in the inmates.

The Infants' Health Society.

Your Council resolved during the year to materially help

the good work done by this Society, and voted £50 a year towards the salary of the Lady Visitor, making her an Assistant Sanitary Inspector. The work has been carried on satisfactorily during the year, and the following points are taken from the Society's Report.

The Infant Health Visitor calls at the house where the baby is newly-born 10 days after birth, that is, when the midwife has ceased her visits. She enters all the names and addresses of the babies she visits in her Register. During 1910, 941 names were entered, and 4,838 visits paid to babies under one year of age. It will be seen in Table VII. that 40 infants died during the first two weeks. Of these, all except two had died or were dying at the time of her first visit. As evidence of the value attached to Nurse Booker's help by mothers, 358 requests were sent her during the year to visit ailing infants.

The Statistics in the Register show that of 941 mothers 116 worked at home, and 79 away from home, *i.e.*, 12 and eight per cent. respectively. But these 195 mothers lost 32 children, whereas the 746 who were not compelled by circumstances to work lost 36, the loss being four times as great in the former group as in the latter. Rather more than two-thirds of the mothers suckled their infants during the first month, but one half of these were unable to continue for more than three or four months. Food quite unsuitable for infants was being given in 60 instances.

The Milk Fund assisted 107 mothers by giving good cow's milk to their infants, and of these 107 babies only four died. In most of the cases the parents pay part of the cost of the milk. A total of £47 was spent in

providing milk, and was money well spent and in a way that will bring good return.

The Education Committee has employed Nurse Booker to conduct "Instruction Classes for Mothers," and these began in September in the Canteen Room in Bank Street. The Syllabus of the Course was approved by the Board of Education, and the Class has been visited by H.M. Inspector of Schools. There has been an average attendance of 84 at the Class, the mothers coming from the poorer parts of the City. There is also a Class held there for instructing the mothers in cutting out and making infants' garments of the right materials and character.

This good work will help to make up for the lack of teaching of the care of infants which the mothers of to-day experienced when they were at school. Even now time cannot be found in the school curriculum for teaching the elder girls those things that most concern their future happiness and the future welfare of the nation.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

During the year the following houses have been represented :—

St. Peter's Street.—One house.

St. Peter's Street, Court 1.—Three houses.

These four houses are all under the same roof, and two of them were so enclosed that light and air could not reach them. The Health Committee ordered them to be closed for habitation.

Tybridge Street, Court 10.—There are 19 houses in this Court. Six of them were represented as being unfit for habitation, and in many of the others repairs were done; a new Washhouse was provided, also increased W.C. accommodation. The work ordered by the Health Committee has been carried out.

Little London, Nos. 4, 12, and 16.—These houses have been made habitable by the Owner; the faults complained of were damp walls, windows that could not be opened, defective roofs and broken floors. These were all made good.

Lowesmoor, Court 1.—One house here was in very bad repair, and was infested with vermin. It has been put in thorough repair, and special efforts were made to destroy the vermin.

In respect of two houses in Dolday, Court 13, which were closed by the Magistrates in 1905, representation was made with a view to their demolition. After long delay the owner decided to put the houses into order. A great deal had to be done, as the houses were much delapidated. The same steps were taken respecting an old timbered house, divided into three tenements, in Court 1, Newport Street. This house was too old to repair, and was so situated that it prevented free access of light and air to other buildings, and therefore the Health Committee decided on its demolition. The owner appealed to the Local Government Board against the demolition, but did not succeed in his contention.

The City Water Supply.

In my Report for 1909 there were suggestions made for improving the water supplied to the citizens. The great desirability of making a large storage reservoir was pointed out, and the work carried out by the Metropolitan Water Board was detailed as given in the Reports to that Board by Dr. Houston. It is unnecessary to repeat the arguments proving the great safeguard which is afforded by adequate storage of river water, when such a polluted source is used for supplying a drinking water. But the paragraphs numbered 5, 6, and 7 on page 34 of the 1909 Report are very suitable to the condition of the City water as reported on by the City Analyst on many occasions during 1910. The results of analysis on nine occasions between January 12th and March 9th, showed that the micro-organisms on no one occasion were more than 50 per cubic centimetre, but in seven of these analyses Bacilli Coli were found in 100 c.c. of the water, whereas a good water ought to contain none of these organisms. According to Dr. Houston's researches, adequate storage would have eliminated these harmful bacilli, and the risk from drinking the water would have been minimised.

Throughout the months from March 9th to November 9th, on only three occasions were the Bacilli Coli found in the water. From the latter date to the end of the year, eight analyses were made, and in all of them the Bacilli Coli were found in 100 c.c. of the water, in numbers varying from two to 14 (December 7th).

Complaint was made to the Health Committee that the

City Water in November was the cause of Diarrhœa in the City. This may have been so, and the relationship between water containing the Bacilli Coli and the incidence of numerous cases of intestinal disorder is by no means improbable. These lapses in the proper filtration of the water in time of flood are almost sure to happen, and they might be avoided if adequate storage of raw water was adopted. The experience of the Metropolitan Water Board clearly shows this, and the fact is emphasized in a Report to the Local Government Board by Mr. C. Perrin, the Water Examiner appointed under The Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

It is to be hoped that your Council will take this matter of making an adequate storage reservoir for our Water-works into serious consideration.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES
DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the District are included.

No.	Diseases.	Ages.														All Ages.
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over.		
1	Smallpox—															
	(a) Vaccinated															
	(b) Unvaccinated														12	
	(c) No Statement														2	
2	Measles	3	9													
3	Scarlet Fever		2												12	
4	Typhus						1		1	1	3	1	4	1	1	
5	Epidemic Influenza														5	
6	Whooping Cough	1													1	
7	Diphtheria		2	2	1				1						6	
8	Enteric Fever														1	
9	Asiatic Cholera															
10	Diarrhoea, Dysentery	6														
11	Epidemic Enteritis	1														
12	Other Allied Diseases															
13	Hydrophobia															
14	Glanders															
15	Tetanus														3	
16	Anthrax															
17	Cowpox														1	
18	Syphilis	3													3	
19	Gonorrhoea									1			2			
20	Phagedæna															
21	Erysipelas	1													2	
22	Puerperal Fever				1											
23	Pyæmia	1							1	1	1	1			4	
24	Infective Endocarditis															
25	Other Allied Diseases															
	Septicæmia															
26	Malarial Fever														14	
27	Rheumatic Fever															
28	Rheumatism of Heart															
29	Tuberculosis of Brain	3	4	1	2	2	1	1							61	
30	Tuberculosis of Larynx														4	
31	Phthisis	1	4	1		4	6	18	12	10	3				9	
32	Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	1						4						2	
33	General Tuberculosis	1				2			1			1				
34	Other forms Tuberculosis															
35	Other Infective Diseases															
36	Thrush															
37	Actinomycosis															
38	Hydatid Diseases															
39	Scorvy														3	
40	Other Diseases due to Altered Food									2						
41	Acute Alcoholism							1							1	
42	Chronic Alcoholism								1						4	
43	Chronic Industrial Poisonings										1		3			
44	Other Chronic Poisonings															
45	Osteo-arthritis							1	8	5	12	10	6		42	
46	Gout							2		1		3			6	
47	Cancer															
48	Diabetes Mellitus														3	
49	Purpura Hemorrhagica										1					
50	Hæmophilia					1	1								30	
51	Anæmia															
52	Lymphadenoma														7	
53	Premature Birth	30													2	
54	Injury at Birth														9	
55	Debility at Birth	7														
56	Atelectasis	2													12	
57	Congenital Defects	7	1	1												
58	Want of Breast Milk														1	
59	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	12													77	
60	Dentition															
61	Rickets		1								1	2	43	31	7	
62	Old Age, Senile Decay														12	
63	Convulsions	7								1		2			2	
64	Meningitis	3	1	1	3	1						1	1	2	34	
65	Encephalitis														7	
66	Apoplexy														2	
67	Softening of Brain														4	
68	Hemiplegia														1	
69	General Paralysis of Insane															
70	Other forms of Insanity														3	
71	Chorea															
72	Cerebral Tumour				1										1	
73	Epilepsy														1	
74	Laryngismus Stridulus										1				2	
75	Locomotor Ataxy										1	1				
76	Paraplegia														1	
77	Other Diseases of the Brain								1							
	Spinal cord disease															
78	Otitis															
79	Disease of Nose, Epistaxis															
80	Diseases of Eye														84	
81	Pericarditis															
82	Endocarditis															
83	Hypertrophy of Heart															
84	Angina Pectoris														1	
85	Anæmism															
86	Senile Gangrene															
87	Embolism, Thrombosis															
88	Phlebitis															
89	Varicose Veins															
90	Other Diseases Heart and Vessels															
91	Laryngitis														15	
92	Croup														23	
93	Other Diseases Larynx and Trachea														10	
94	Acute Bronchitis	7	2							1	2	2	8	10	2	
95	Chronic Bronchitis									1	1	1	4	1	34	
96	Lobular Pneumonia														13	
97	Lobular Pneumonia	15	9	1						1	1	2	3	1	1	
98	Pneumonia														2	
99	Emphysema, Asthma														2	
100	Pleurisy, Empyema															
101	Other Diseases Respiratory System															
102	Diseases of Mouth and Anæxia															
103	Diseases of Pharynx														2	
104	Diseases of Oesophagus															

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 AND
10 PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- Residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1000 births registered	Number	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1900	46,330	1246	26·8	175	140	896	19·0	136	36	15	875	18·6		
1901	46,720	1202	25·7	158	131	799	17·1	144	39	8	768	16·4		
1902	47,090	1197	25·4	185	153	838	17·7	116	37	9	810	17·2		
1903	47,370	1284	27·1	208	162	824	17·3	95	45	11	790	16·6		
1904	47,850	1256	26·2	177	141	791	16·5	140	40	10	761	15·9		
1905	48,200	1200	24·8	188	156	816	16·9	193	49	5	772	16·0		
1906	48,575	1235	25·4	147	119	763	15·1	202	48	15	730	15·0		
1907	48,945	1171	23·9	155	132	850	17·34	188	32	24	842	17·18		
1908	49,318	1180	23·92	133	113	834	16·90	183	31	15	818	16·58		
1909	49,689	1147	23·08	114	100	713	14·32	167	23	16	706	14·20		
Average for Years 1900-1909	48,008	1211	25·23	164	134	812	16·81	156	38	12	787	16·36		
1910	50,061	1095	21·87	129	117·8	736	14·70	144	43	12	705	14·08		

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	3185	Total population at all ages	46,624	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	10,475
		Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	4·45

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1910 AND 10 PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		1. ALL SAINTS.				2. ST. NICHOLAS.				3. ST. JOHN.				4. ST. PETER.				5. ST. MARTIN.				6. SOUTH CLAINES.			
YEAR.		Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1900	...	5689	180	156	42	5059	91	96	14	7532	217	140	24	9343	261	159	40	8101	228	137	24	10432	267	172	31
1901	...	5634	177	141	36	5029	100	71	10	7578	189	136	24	9553	227	134	35	8222	193	123	26	10608	316	155	27
1902	...	5634	171	159	39	5029	102	89	19	7578	187	99	24	9553	248	139	39	8222	214	131	36	10608	275	163	28
1903	...	5634	169	146	46	5029	105	87	25	7578	199	117	29	9553	244	148	34	8222	233	98	29	10608	334	183	45
1904	...	5420	218	132	31	4965	87	89	21	7700	188	121	30	9920	243	137	29	8625	231	119	35	11250	289	153	31
1905	...	5420	173	127	32	4965	104	89	14	7700	190	131	28	9920	233	146	42	8625	229	121	25	11250	271	153	42
1906	...	5420	206	105	23	4965	91	73	11	7700	208	126	28	9920	217	142	32	8625	248	117	25	11250	259	153	27
1907	...	5420	172	156	37	4965	75	84	12	7700	191	116	23	9930	242	176	40	8625	240	134	30	11250	251	152	17
1908	...	5180	186	135	34	4896	75	88	13	7862	178	160	24	10323	237	139	27	9027	243	128	19	11952	261	168	17
1909	...	5180	165	134	33	4896	94	77	6	7862	171	96	12	10323	242	137	18	9027	222	132	22	11952	248	130	21
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.		5463	181	139	35	4979	92	84	14	7679	191	124	24	7833	239	145	33	8532	228	124	27	11116	277	158	28
1910	...	5180	166	125	31	4896	83	73	10	7862	199	93	16	10323	226	127	21	9027	203	126	25	11952	214	161	26

TABLE III.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OCCURRING IN WARDS.

Ward.	Population estimated to the middle of 1910.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate.	Births.	Birth- rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death- rate.
All Saints ...	5180	125	24·1	166	32·0	31	192
St. Nicholas..	4896	73	14·9	83	16·9	10	120
St. John	7862	93	11·8	199	25·3	16	80
St. Peter	10323	127	12·3	226	21·8	21	92
St. Martin ...	9027	126	13·8	203	22·4	25	123
South Claines	11952	161	13·4	214	17·8	26	121

TABLE IV.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN WARDS.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Age.				
				Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	5—25 years.	25—65 years.	Over 65 years.
All Saints.....	70	55	125	31	16	6	31	41
St. Nicholas	28	45	73	10	5	7	20	31
St. John.....	52	41	93	16	2	6	35	34
St. Peter	48	79	127	21	6	13	45	42
St. Martin.....	62	64	126	25	7	11	40	43
South Claines ...	83	78	161	26	7	10	61	57

TABLE V.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO ISOLATION FROM EACH WARD.						Total cases re-moved to Hospital			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					All Saints.	St. Nicholas.	St. John.	St. Peter.	St. Martin.	South Claines.	In Public Institutions.	All Saints.	St. Nicholas.	St. John.	St. Peter.	St. Martin.		South Claines.	In Public Institutions.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																65 and upwards.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	107	—	26	68	6	7	12	1	6	33	26	22	7	8	1	4	22	18	14	5	72	
Erysipelas	22	1	—	2	1	15	3	1	4	5	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	121	—	24	85	8	4	9	11	9	17	13	54	8	9	7	8	14	13	49	7	107	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	24	—	1	10	9	4	4	—	1	6	2	10	1	3	—	1	2	1	8	—	15	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	280	1	51	165	24	36	28	13	20	61	44	92	16	20	8	13	38	32	71	12	194	

NOTE.—The localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

Isolation Hospitals—

Newtown Road. Total available beds, 63. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3, not including the Isolation Block.
 Small-pox Hospital, Tolladine Road. Total available beds, 8 and a Tent.

TABLE VI.
DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1910, COMPARED
WITH THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

Year.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.			Diarrhœa.	TOTAL.	Zymotic Death-rate	All forms of Tuberculosis
						Typhus.	Typhoid.	Con- tinued.				
1900	19	3	13	4	...	1	...	19	59	1·3	81
1901	16	1	9	2	...	2	...	24	51	1·1	78
1902	4	10	2	32	...	2	...	15	65	1·3	68
1903	38	8	5	3	...	1	...	17	72	1·4	89
1904	12	...	1	4	...	...	...	22	39	0·8	90
1905	3	3	7	...	1	...	14	28	0·58	97
1906	3	7	6	...	1	...	13	30	0·61	96
1907	24	...	6	24	...	4	...	8	66	1·35	90
1908	21	1	9	13	...	1	...	6	51	1·03	91
1909	8	2	3	2	...	2	...	16	33	0·68	76
Average of the preced- ing ten years	...	14	3·1	5·5	9·7	...	1·5	...	15·4	49·4	1·01	85·6
1910	12	2	5	1	...	1	...	15	34	·55	87

TABLE VII.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910. DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES
IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES	Certified ... ..	...	...	...	32	8	9	6	55	14	5	12	9	8	4	4	4	4	4	6	129
	Uncertified...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	21	4	3	1	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }	...	...	3	2	1	3	9	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis : } Tabes Mesenterica }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes.	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	7
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	15
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Other Causes ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
					32	8	9	6	55	14	5	12	9	8	4	4	4	4	4	6	129

Births in the year { legitimate 1095.
illegitimate 69.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 111.
illegitimate infants 18.

Deaths from ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES—705.

Population estimated to middle of 1910—50,061.

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1910.

TO THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE
COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Sixth Annual Report, that of the work done during the year 1910.

NOTICES.

The number of Preliminary or Request Notices issued for the abatement of nuisances and for obtaining sanitary improvements to dwellings was 1,007.

Each Notice pointed out the sanitary defects, and gave a specification of the work required to remedy them. In cases where the Request Notices were not complied with, the matters were reported to your Health Committee, and they have ordered me to serve Statutory Notices, which it has been necessary to do in 69 cases. As the Statutory Notices were not complied with, legal proceedings were taken in two cases.

In the one case the magistrates made an order for the nuisance from overcrowding to be abated, and in the other made an order prohibiting the use of six houses for human habitation, the owner to pay the costs which amounted to 14s. 6d.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of Notices (Preliminary) issued.....	1007
„ „ (Statutory) „	69
„ Complaints received and investigated.....	152
„ Letters sent with regard to notices, etc....	613
„ Notices sent to Schools <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	258
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	541
Dilapidated walls, floors, roofs and spouting repaired	232
Wash-houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed ...	154
„ floors and yards repaved or repaired...	68
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed	60
Sink waste and rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	29
Drains opened and cleansed	117
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed	75
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed	81
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	58
Inspection chambers or manholes constructed	17
Old privies converted into water closets	5
Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed ...	81
„ provided with water supply	9
„ flushing tanks repaired	138
„ provided with new basins and traps...	44
Defective joints in pans, traps, and flush pipes repaired	20
Nuisance from overcrowding abated	21
„ improper keeping of animals	28
Accumulations of manure removed	28
Manure receptacles constructed.....	3

Houses provided with proper water supply.....	26
Disused wells, etc., filled up	8
Wastes of water reported to Water Inspector	31
Number of references to City Engineer with regard to dangerous buildings, paving of Courts, and foul street gullies.....	23
Emptying of ashpits and dustbins referred to the Streets Superintendent	12
Workshops cleansed and limewashed	6
Factories and workshops provided with suitable sanitary accommodation	8
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	246
Samples of food and drugs collected for the City Analyst.....	136
Samples of tap and well water ditto ditto	9

HOUSE INSPECTION.

A systematic house-to-house inspection of the City has been made as time permitted, and all insanitary conditions and ordinary nuisances as soon as they were discovered received immediate attention, and it will be seen in the foregoing summary of work done that considerable improvements have been effected.

There is a great deal of old property in Worcester which, partly from the neglect of the landlords, and partly from the untidy habits of tenants, requires frequent attention from the Health Department. There are also many houses which, owing to their age, smallness, and close proximity to other houses are beyond ordinary remedial measures, and nothing short of reconstruction would render them healthy and wholesome dwellings.

DRAINAGE.

As in previous years a good deal of drainage work has been done. Many improvements were carried out, and the drainage to seventy-five houses were repaired or reconstructed.

The defects found in most of the houses were that the drains had an uneven fall, were not disconnected from the sewer or properly ventilated, and the joints of the pipes were defective and leaking, and allowed the sewage to percolate into the surrounding earth. A leaky drain allows the liquid filth to soak away into the soil, while the solid portion is left as a deposit to decompose and fill the drain with foul gases, the water which should have carried away the solids having escaped from the defective joints.

Seven applications were received from persons changing residences and who wished to have some guarantee that the drains of the house they were to occupy were in good sanitary condition.

The necessary testing of the drains were carried out, and fees charged according to the scale fixed by the Health Committee, viz. :—

For inspection only, 10/6.

For opening the ground and testing the drains by smoke or water, the actual cost of labour in addition to the inspection fee.

In each case defects were found, and various alterations had to be carried out before the houses could be considered satisfactory.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Five privies have been converted into water closets, and the drains therefrom connected to the City sewers.

There are now about forty privies in the City, situated in parts *where no sewer exists*, such as the Tolladine Road, Lansdowne Road on the East of the Canal Bridge, etc., or where the houses are so situated that the law cannot compel connection with a sewer. These privies are systematically inspected and emptied under our supervision.

Nine water closets were provided with flushing apparatus and water supply, and there are now very few, if any, w.c's in the City without a water supply. During the last six years we have had 836 w.c's provided with a water supply. 138 flushing cisterns have been repaired during the year.

Under Section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, eight tenants of a Court were prosecuted for failing to cleanse the closets used in common by them, and leaving such closets in a filthy condition so as to be a nuisance. Each of the tenants were fined 2/6 with the alternative of three days' imprisonment. Notices calling attention to the case were posted in the Courts of the City, and there is no doubt the prosecutions had a good effect, and convinced many offenders in this respect that cleanliness, whether or not a virtue, is at least a paying quality, and a marked improvement has taken place.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

There are at present 251 workshops (not including bake-houses) on the Register.

Five new workshops have been added during 1910, and eleven have been struck off (nine having given up and two converted into factories).

Two hundred and sixty-two visits have been paid, and the following improvements have been carried out at the factories and workshops :—

Workrooms cleansed and limewashed	6
Drainage of floors provided.....	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	3
Defective drains repaired.....	4
New water closets provided.....	7
Water closets repaired and ventilated.....	3
Water closets provided with water supply.....	1

Under Section of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, the owner of a factory was prosecuted for neglecting to provide suitable and separate sanitary conveniences for sexes. The magistrates ordered the work to be carried out, and fined the owner £2 10s. 6d.

One workshop in which young persons were employed and where no Abstract was affixed was reported to H.M. Inspector.

Nine Notices relating to the following defects were received from H.M. Inspector :—

Factories with insufficient sanitary accommodation	1
Factories with unsuitable sanitary accommodation	2
Bakehouses requiring limewashing.....	5
Defective drainage	1

These defects were investigated, and the necessary alterations effected, and notice of the action taken was reported to the Factory Inspector.

HOMEWORK.

In order that the Council may be kept fully informed as to the places in which homework is being done, the occupier of every factory and workshop must keep prescribed lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed outside the factory and workshop (in certain trades).

A copy of such lists must be sent twice a year (on or before the 1st of February and August) to the Council, and any occupier failing to send or keep such lists is liable to a fine of £2.

In the first half of the year 24 lists of 2,024 outworkers, and in the second half 26 lists of 2,231 outworkers were received.

The lists were examined, and considerable clerical work was entailed in forwarding the names and addresses of outworkers outside the City to the Authorities of the Districts in which they lived. No less than 1,877 of the names and addresses had to be forwarded to 55 Local Authorities in many counties.

There have been 250 recorded visits to the outworkers' premises, and 20 notices were issued requiring their premises to be put into sanitary condition.

In 22 cases it has been necessary to prohibit the giving of outwork because of infectious disease in the household.

[Table sent by Home Office].

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	12	4	2
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	343	11	...
Workplaces... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...
Total	355	15	2

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	6	6	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	7	7	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	1	...	...
	unsuitable or defective	8	7	1
	not separate for sexes	1	1	1
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	3	3	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total	27	26	...	2

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.							
	Lists received from Employers.		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.		Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	(10)	Instances.	(11)	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	(13)	Instances.	(14)	Orders made (Section 110).	(15)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	(16)
	Twice in the year.	Once in the year.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)													
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. ... (2) cleaning and washing ... Lace, lace curtains and nets ... Sacks ... Furniture and Upholstery ... Fur pulling ... Paper Bags and Boxes ... Brush making ... Stuffed Toys ... File making ... Electro Plate ... Cables and Chains ... Anchors and Grapnels ... Cart Gear ... Locks, Latches and Keys ... TOTAL ...	40 2 2 4 48	4179 40 2 23 4244	2 1 3	8 3 11	1877 (55 Lists.) 1877	250 250	20 20	20 20	22 22							

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the *total* number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Important classes of workshops, such as } workshop bakehouses, may be enumer- } ated here. }	251
Various	81
Bakehouses	
Total number of workshops on Register	332

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)...	1
Action taken in matters referred by } H.M. Inspector as remediable } under the Public Health Acts, } but not under the Factory and } Workshop Act (s. 5). }	9
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	9
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	None
In use at the end of the year	5

SHOP HOURS ACT.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1907.

As the result of inspection from time to time, there has been discovered no illegal employment of children between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., and of young persons under 18 years of age for longer than 74 hours per week, the time allowed under the Shop Hours Act.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of Private Slaughterhouses registered in the City is 32. One slaughterhouse licensed annually for killing pigs only, was given up at the end of the year.

In several cases one slaughterhouse is used conjointly by two or more butchers.

Under Section 30 of the Public Health Amendment Act, five changes of occupiers were notified.

Frequent visits have been paid to the slaughterhouses, and on several occasions it has been necessary to draw the attention of the occupier to the need of limewashing and removal of garbage.

The visits were paid as far as possible at the time of slaughtering, this being the best time for the inspection of the internal organs and carcasses.

The lungs and livers of several beasts which were locally diseased were destroyed.

At one of the slaughterhouses, part of a forequarter of beef which was being cut up for sausages was seized, and destroyed on a magistrate's order. The occupier, as being the person on whose premises the meat was found, was

fined £3, and the person to whom the meat belonged was given a month's imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Two additional bye-laws, having for their object the prevention of cruelty to animals, were adopted during the year.

These bye-laws say :—

1. A person shall not, in a slaughterhouse, slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered, any animal in the view of another animal.

2. An occupier of a slaughterhouse shall not cause or allow any blood or other refuse to flow from such slaughterhouse so as to be within the sight or smell of any animal in the slaughterhouse ; and he shall not cause or allow any such blood or other refuse to be deposited in the waiting pens or lairs.

In order to comply with these bye-laws, it was necessary to make alterations in three slaughterhouses, where the fasting pens or lairs provided were not partitioned off from the actual slaughterhouse.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

During the year various improvements have been carried out at the Public Slaughterhouses in the Croft Road. The walls were lined with white glazed bricks, and this has considerably improved the houses, which are decidedly better from a sanitary point of view, and the cleansing of the walls is made easy.

The Manager (Mr. Hughes) keeps the premises well

under control and exercises supervision over the animals slaughtered, and has kept me informed of any carcasses of which there was the slightest suspicion of illness or disease.

The following is the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse during the past three years ending March 25th.

	1909		1910		1911
Number of Beasts	476	...	495	...	494
„ Sheep	1454	...	1721	...	1695
„ Calves	398	...	284	...	286
„ Pork Pigs.....	2133	...	2027	...	1420
„ Bacon Pigs ...	19	...	11	...	18
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total.....	4480		4538		3913

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

At the end of 1910 there were 86 dairymen and purveyors of milk registered within the City. Seventeen new names have been added to the register during the year, and nine have been struck off, having given up business.

In four instances registration was refused on account of unsuitable premises.

One person was summoned for carrying on the trade of a purveyor of milk without being registered under the Dairies and Milkshops Order, and was fined 5/- and 13/- costs.

All the premises have been visited, and our regulations with regard to cleanliness of premises and of milk vessels have been enforced.

During the year one cowshed has been newly registered, one cowshed has changed occupiers, and one that was used temporarily has been given up, so that there are now seven registered cowsheds within the City, each coming under Part I. of our Regulations, viz.: the cows from which are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year, and when not so grazed are turned out during a portion of each day.

The usual cleansing and periodical limewashing of the cowsheds have been carried out, but I have had to request two of the occupiers to keep the floors of the sheds in a more cleanly condition.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 136 samples were submitted to the City Analyst. Of these 86 were taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, and 50 were test samples.

Of the 86 samples taken under the Act, 74 were certified as genuine, and 12 as adulterated; of the 50 informal or test samples, 47 were certified as genuine, three as adulterated.

The following Table shows the amount of adulteration during the past five years:—

	1906	1907	1908	1909		1910	
				Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Analysed	85	87	93	103	31	86	50
Adulterated..	5	7	3	9	6	12	3
Adulterated per cent. ..	5·9	8·0	3·2	8·7 19·35		13·9 6	
				11·2		11·03	
Total Amount of Fines and Costs	£14 2 6	£20 5 0	£23 19 0	£33 1 0		£83 9 6	

The samples collected were as follows :—

Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Article.	Formal.		Informal.	
			Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
2	...	Beer .....	...	...	2	...
2	...	Bread .....	...	...	2	...
52	5	Butter.....	22	3	25	2
3	...	Camphorated Oil ...	...	...	3	...
1	...	Cheese	1	...	...	...
3	...	Coffee	3	...	...	...
2	...	Cream of Tartar ...	...	...	2	...
2	...	Glycerine .....	...	...	2	...
1	...	Jam.....	1	...	...	...
3	1	Lard	2	1	...	...
1	...	Lard (Nut).....	...	...	1	...
1	...	Liquorice Powder ...	1	...	...	...
1	...	Marmalade.....	1	...	...	...
52	9	Milk	38	8	5	1
1	...	Nutmeg .....	...	...	1	...
2	...	Paregoric .....	...	...	2	...
6	...	Sugar (Demerara)...	4	...	2	...
1	...	Syrup	1	...	...	...
<hr/> 136	<hr/> 15		<hr/> 74	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 3

MILK.

Of the 46 samples taken under the Acts, 38 proved to be genuine, and eight adulterated. Proceedings were taken against each of the vendors, with the following results :—

Sample No. 87—This sample was deficient in fat to the

extent of 23·3 per cent. The Magistrates inflicted a fine of £4 and £3 4s. 6d. costs on the master, and £1 and 12s. costs on the master's servant.

Sample No. 93.—Was found to be adulterated with 10·6 per cent. added water. Fine £1 1s. and £2 4s. 6d. costs. The defendant (a shop-keeper) was also fined 5s. and 13s. costs for carrying on the trade of a purveyor of milk without being registered in accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

Samples Nos. 12 and 13.—These samples were taken from the same vendor, but from two different cans. One sample was adulterated to the extent of 10 per cent. deficient in fat and 21·1 per cent. added water, and the other sample was 15·2 per cent. added water. The Magistrates inflicted a fine of £2 and £2 0s. 6d. costs in the one case, and 6s. 6d. costs in the other.

Sample No. 6.—This sample was taken at place of delivery ; it was found to be 14·7 per cent. deficient in fat, and 8·3 per cent. added water. The farmer was fined £10 and £2 9s. 6d. costs.

Sample No. 24.—9·4 per cent. added water. Fine £2 and £2 7s. 6d. costs.

Sample No. 25.—11·8 per cent. added water. Fine £2 and £2 5s. 6d. costs.

Sample No. 28.—This sample was taken at place of delivery, and was found to be 16·6 per cent. deficient in fat. The Magistrates inflicted a fine of £20 and £2 8s. 6d. costs. A previous conviction was proved against the vendor.

Two other summonses were issued against this defendant, one for obstruction and the other for refusing to allow me to take a sample at place of delivery. The Magistrates inflicted a fine of £5 and 10s. costs for obstruction, and the other charge was withdrawn,

LARD.

One sample of Lard, No. 63, was certified to be adulterated with 100 per cent. of foreign fat of the nature of Cocoa-nut fat. The vendor (a small shopkeeper) was fined 10s. and £2 9s. 6d. costs.

BUTTER.

Fifty samples of butter were submitted to the Analyst, 25 being taken under the Act, and 25 being test samples. Three of the former and two of the latter were returned as adulterated.

With regard to the two adulterated test samples, official samples were afterwards taken, and in each case successful prosecutions were obtained.

Sample No. 53.—This sample was adulterated with 37·5 per cent. of foreign fat. The Magistrates inflicted a fine of 10s. and £2 8s. costs. A warranty which the vendor produced was held not to be in proper order. A summons for selling margarine in a wrapper which was not marked “Margarine,” was withdrawn on the day of the trial.

Sample No. 57.—This sample was purchased from a cart which was supplying goods on the outskirts of the City. It proved to be adulterated with 87 per cent. of foreign fat. The master and his servant (the man who sold the butter)

were fined £1 and £2 4s. 6d. costs, and £1 and 10s. 6d. costs respectively for the adulteration, and £1 and 10s. 6d. costs each for selling margarine without the prescribed wrapper. Total £7 16s. 0d.

Sample No. 14 was adulterated with 87 per cent. of foreign fat. The Magistrates inflicted a fine of £2 and £2 4s. 6d. costs, and we withdrew a summons for selling margarine without the prescribed wrapper, because there was some technical point raised on the summons.

CHEESE.

One sample of cheese was certified by the City Analyst to be composed of curd with a very small proportion of fat; but as no standard has been prescribed for cheese no proceedings were taken.

The Health Committee wrote and urged the Board of Agriculture to fix a standard, but the Board contended that it was not desirable to issue a standard for cheese.

PROSECUTIONS.

Twenty summonses were issued under the Food and Drugs Acts, 14 relating to adulterations, four for selling margarine without the prescribed wrapper, one for obstructing me in the course of my duties, and one for refusing to allow me to take a sample at place of delivery.

Sixteen convictions were obtained, and four summonses were withdrawn at the trial, the defendants having been fined for other offences on the same day.

The total fines and costs for the year amounted to £83 9s. 6d.

WATER.

At the request of the Health Committee two samples of tap water are taken each quarter in different parts of the City, and are sent for chemical analysis. Six were reported as satisfactory, and two taken on December 17th were reported upon as follows:—"The oxygen absorbed and the albuminoid ammonia are too high for a good drinking water. This is due to the river being in flood. If the filtration is not satisfactory, the water should not be used for drinking purposes unless boiled."

One sample of well water was submitted and certified as unfit for drinking purposes. The well was closed, and the City water laid on to the houses.

Under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, twenty-four houses have been satisfactorily dealt with as regards the insufficient supply of water to the houses.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following articles of food were destroyed as diseased, unsound, or unwholesome:—

2 dozen Crabs.
 2 boxes Herrings.
 2 boxes Haddocks.
 130 pounds (about) of Mutton.
 450 pounds (about) of Beef.

Legal proceedings were instituted against two local butchers; one for having on his premises 61 pounds of unsound meat, and he was fined £3. Three summonses were issued against the other defendant for being in possession of 251 pounds of unsound meat, and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Besides the frequent visits to the Slaughterhouses, inspections have been made from time to time of the shops where meat, fish, etc., is exposed for sale or is undergoing preparation for sale.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Four tripe-boilers and one fellmonger made applications for the renewal of permission to carry on offensive trades under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and consent was given subject to the conditions mentioned in their applications.

There are three fellmongers and two gutscrapers whose trades were established previous to the Public Health Act of 1875.

The premises have received frequent visits, and, considering the offensive nature of the trades, they have been fairly well conducted. One complaint was received of offensive smells arising from the removal of the wash from the premises, and after investigation was satisfactorily dealt with.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are twelve Registered Common Lodging Houses in the City, having 61 rooms and accommodation for 205 lodgers:—

- 6 of the houses take in men only.
- 2 „ „ married couples and men.
- 3 „ „ all persons.
- 1 house takes in women only.

The houses are regularly inspected, and the keepers do their best to keep them clean and in as good order as their structure will permit, but when it is remembered that some of the houses are the oldest in the City one may know that they cannot be considered anything like model places.

During the hop-picking season I made a night visit to most of the Lodging Houses, and found that in several cases there was a slight overcrowding of the rooms, and that two males were occupying one bed contrary to the City bye-laws. Having regard to the additional accommodation that is required during this season, I was authorized by the Health Committee to caution the keepers for the infringements of the bye-laws.

The Lodging House at No. 42, Newport Street for women only, established three years ago by several philanthropic ladies, is not being so well patronized as it deserves, but, nevertheless, the house is proving most useful, and many of the women are thankful that they have such a proper, safe regulated house to go to. It is to be hoped that any support financially that is required to keep the house going will be readily forthcoming.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

During the year, byelaws were made with respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

These bye-laws give us the power of, and make provision for :—

1. Fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings.

2. The registration of such houses.
3. Their inspection at all times.
4. Enforcing drainage, sanitary accommodation, cleansing and ventilation.
5. Cleansing and limewashing, at stated times, of the premises.
6. The giving of notices in cases of infectious disease.

New registers, pocket books, notices, etc., have been drawn up, and at the end of the year five houses had been duly registered. Before registration full details as regards lighting, ventilation, dimensions of each room, etc., were taken and entered upon cards; this system having been adopted to keep the records of the houses.

PUBLIC BATHING.

The Bathing Barges, which are under the control of the Health Committee, have been periodically visited, and I am pleased to say they have been well kept by the attendants.

The scholars of the Elementary Schools had the exclusive use of the Barges between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on school days, and under the tuition of the attendants and teachers quite a number of boys and girls have learnt to swim.

The receipts during the last four years have been as follows :—

	1907			1908			1909			1910		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ladies' B.B...	8	19	6	14	0	0	9	11	4	8	7	2
Men's B. B....	9	3	0	20	16	0	18	3	2	17	17	10
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total	18	2	2	34	16	0	27	14	6	26	5	0

The Health Committee again considered the question of providing facilities for Public Bathing at the South end of the City. After full investigation the Committee could not decide upon a site for the Bathing Place, the only site considered suitable being on the West bank of the River, and, of course in this case there was the great drawback of ferrying across the river.

In conclusion, I again beg to thank the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health for the continuous support and consideration that they have always extended to me in the discharge of my duties, and I cannot close without bearing testimony to the valuable assistance I have received during the year from your Assistant Inspector (Mr. J. Sheppard).

I am,
Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

RALPH TAYLOR,
Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The following is a copy of the Annual Report submitted to the Local Government Board, as required within 21 days after the 31st December in each year :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Acts, 1884, I submit to you the Annual Report of the work done under the Canal Boats Act, 1877 and 1884, and the Regulations of the Local Government Board made thereunder, for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The number of boats inspected during the year was 56. Of this number 48 were found to be in compliance with the Acts and Regulations, the following 12 contraventions were found on the remaining eight boats :—

Boats not registered	2
Masters without certificate.....	1
Boats not properly marked.....	2
Cabins required to be painted	2
Boats in a dilapidated condition	2
Cabins not sufficiently ventilated	2
Boats without a water vessel.....	1

The custom of sending notices to Owners drawing attention to the defects discovered has been continued with satisfactory results. As a rule compliance was readily made, and in no case was it found necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

During the year seven women, four children under five years of age, and five children between five and twelve were found on board the boats. In all where children were on board, the Masters or parents had homes other than the boats, and the children attended school when at home.

The general conditions of the boats and the cleanliness of the cabins have been satisfactory.

The occupants have been very civil and obliging, and in no case have they complained of being stopped for inspection, which, I think, speaks well of the boatmen.

The certificate of one boat was cancelled, and there was one application for registration, but after duly inspecting the boat the Owner demanded repayment of the fee on the ground of delay in issuing the certificate, owing to the Committee not having a meeting to order their issue. Your Committee returned the fee, and arranged for the Chairman to authorise the issue and sealing of the certificates of registration between meetings of the Committee.

The total number of boats on the register at the end of 1910 was 120. Of this number I believe 39 boats to be in use or available for use, and 81 boats which cannot be traced.

Mr. Owen J. Llewellyn, H.M. Chief Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, examined the Register of Inspections and Complaint Book on 13th May, 1910, and made an enquiry as to the administration of the Canal Boats Acts in the City.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RALPH TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.